

## PROPERTY TAX APPEAL BOARD'S DECISION

APPELLANT: Edmond V. Stack  
DOCKET NO.: 06-22567.001-R-1  
PARCEL NO.: 03-24-310-018-0000

The parties of record before the Property Tax Appeal Board are Edmond V. Stack, the appellant, and the Cook County Board of Review.

The subject property consists of a 39-year-old, one-story, single-family dwelling of masonry construction containing 1,797 square feet of living area and situated on a 9,898 square foot parcel. Features of the residence include two bathrooms, a partial-unfinished basement, air-conditioning and a two-car attached garage. The subject is located in Wheeling Township, Cook County.

The appellant appeared before the Property Tax Appeal Board claiming unequal treatment in the assessment process of the improvement as the basis of the appeal. In support of this claim, the appellant submitted assessment data and descriptive information on four properties suggested as comparable to the subject. The appellant also submitted a one-page letter, photographs and Cook County Assessor's Internet Database sheets for the subject and the suggested comparables as well as a copy of the board of review's decision. Based on the appellant's documents, the four suggested comparables consist of one-story, single-family dwellings of frame or masonry construction located within two blocks of the subject. The lots range in size from 21,228 to 33,400 square feet of land area. The improvements range in size from 1,372 to 1,676 square feet of living area and range in age from 48 to 53 years. The comparables contain from one to two and one-half bathrooms. One comparable has air-conditioning, one comparable contains a fireplace, two comparables have a partial or full-unfinished basement and three

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Based on the facts and exhibits presented, the Property Tax Appeal Board hereby finds no change in the assessment of the property as established by the Cook County Board of Review is warranted. The correct assessed valuation of the property is:

LAND:	\$ 6,730
IMPR.:	\$ 21,270
TOTAL:	\$ 28,000

Subject only to the State multiplier as applicable.

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comparables contain a two-car garage. The improvement assessments range from \$5.32 to \$8.73 per square foot of living area.

At hearing, the appellant argued that the appellant's comparables are similar to the subject and should be considered as such by the Property Tax Appeal Board. Based on the evidence submitted, the appellant requested a reduction in the subject's improvement assessment.

The board of review submitted its "Board of Review Notes on Appeal" disclosing the subject's total assessment of \$28,000. The subject's improvement assessment is \$21,270 or \$11.84 per square foot of living area. In support of the assessment the board submitted property characteristic printouts and descriptive data on three properties suggested as comparable to the subject. The suggested comparables are improved with one-story, 36 or 38-year-old, single-family dwellings of masonry construction with the same neighborhood code as the subject. The lots range in size from 9,450 to 10,583 square feet. The improvements range in size from 1,760 to 1,797 square feet of living area. The comparables contain one and one-half or two full bathrooms, a partial-unfinished basement, air-conditioning, a fireplace and a two-car attached garage. The improvement assessments range from \$14.70 to \$14.74 per square foot of living area.

At hearing, the board's representative stated that the board of review's comparables are similar to the subject in size, design, age, amenities and location and indicated that the board of review would rest on the written evidence submissions. Based on the evidence presented, the board of review requested confirmation of the subject's assessment.

In rebuttal, the appellant argued that the subject is not treated equitably when compared to similar properties and highlighted various differences between the subject and the board of review's suggested comparables.

After hearing the testimony and considering the evidence, the Property Tax Appeal Board finds that it has jurisdiction over the parties and the subject matter of this appeal. The appellant's argument was unequal treatment in the assessment process. The Illinois Supreme Court has held that taxpayers who object to an assessment on the basis of lack of uniformity bear the burden of proving the disparity of assessment valuations by clear and convincing evidence. Kankakee County Board of Review V. Property Tax Appeal Board, 131 Ill.2d 1 (1989). The evidence must demonstrate a consistent pattern of assessment inequities within the assessment jurisdiction. After an analysis of the assessment data, the Board finds the appellant has not overcome this burden.

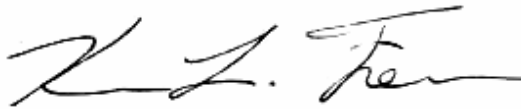
The Board finds the board of review's comparables to be the most similar properties to the subject in the record. These three properties are similar to the subject in improvement size, amenities, age and location and have improvement assessments ranging from \$14.70 to \$14.74 per square foot of living area. The subject's per square foot improvement assessment of \$11.84 falls below the range established by these properties. The Board further finds three of the appellant's comparables differ from the subject in improvement size, one comparable differs in exterior construction and the appellant's comparables are inferior overall to the subject in amenities. In addition, they have much larger lot sizes indicating a different development or subdivision. After considering adjustments and the differences in both parties' suggested comparables when compared to the subject, the Board finds the subject's per square foot improvement assessment is supported by the most similar properties contained in the record.

As a result of this analysis, the Property Tax Appeal Board finds the appellant has failed to adequately demonstrate that the subject dwelling was inequitably assessed by clear and convincing evidence and a reduction is not warranted.

This is a final administrative decision of the Property Tax Appeal Board which is subject to review in the Circuit Court or Appellate Court under the provisions of the Administrative Review Law (735 ILCS 5/3-101 et seq.) and section 16-195 of the Property Tax Code.



Chairman



Member



Member



Member



Member

DISSENTING: \_\_\_\_\_

C E R T I F I C A T I O N

As Clerk of the Illinois Property Tax Appeal Board and the keeper of the Records thereof, I do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true, full and complete Final Administrative Decision of the Illinois Property Tax Appeal Board issued this date in the above entitled appeal, now of record in this said office.

Date: June 27, 2008



Clerk of the Property Tax Appeal Board

**IMPORTANT NOTICE**

Section 16-185 of the Property Tax Code provides in part:

"If the Property Tax Appeal Board renders a decision lowering the assessment of a particular parcel after the deadline for filing complaints with the Board of Review or after adjournment of the

session of the Board of Review at which assessments for the subsequent year are being considered, the taxpayer may, within 30 days after the date of written notice of the Property Tax Appeal Board's decision, appeal the assessment for the subsequent year directly to the Property Tax Appeal Board."

In order to comply with the above provision, YOU MUST FILE A PETITION AND EVIDENCE WITH THE PROPERTY TAX APPEAL BOARD WITHIN 30 DAYS OF THE DATE OF THE ENCLOSED DECISION IN ORDER TO APPEAL THE ASSESSMENT OF THE PROPERTY FOR THE SUBSEQUENT YEAR.

Based upon the issuance of a lowered assessment by the Property Tax Appeal Board, the refund of paid property taxes is the responsibility of your County Treasurer. Please contact that office with any questions you may have regarding the refund of paid property taxes.